APPENDIX C

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF PAST HARVESTS AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES

Information from sales is incomplete. When the timber management information was converted from written records to computer-based data, some of the information was unavailable; for example the name of the sale might not have been listed although the acres and type of treatment and year completed were known. In other instances, the database contained the sale name, acres and year of accomplishment, but lacked the activity code.

The relevance of the incomplete data depends on what is lacking. The name of a particular sale would be of little value in evaluating the environmental effects of the harvest. While knowing the activity code (thinning, sanitation salvage, clear cut, etc) is beneficial, the same knowledge can be gained through field visits, interpretation of aerial photography, or both. Incomplete or missing information of these types is not relevant to determining significant adverse impacts and the decision maker's ability to make a reasoned choice among alternatives. The effects of past timber harvest are accounted for in the assessment of the existing conditions to the extent that the past actions are still affecting particular resources being considered.

The cumulative effects stemming from these activities are explained by resource in Chapter 3.

TABLE C-1 PAST NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER HARVEST IN THE BIG GRIZZLY PROJECT AREA.

Project Name	Location	Commercial and Non-Commercial Harvest Activities	Other Vegetation Mgt Activities	Year	Total Acres Treated
BAUMANN	T13N R13E, Sec 1, 2, 11-14, 18 T14N R13E, Sec 36	C, E, F	G,H, I, J	1980-1996	1695
BEAR FIR TS	T13N R13E, Sec 11-12	D	G	1999-2002	75
BIG CAT SSTS	T14N R13E, Sec 35-36	D		1999	4
CHAIX CABLE	T13N R13E, Sec 1, 2, 11	C	G, I, J	1987-1992	47
DEERVIEW 73 BO	T13N R13E, Sec 23	I		1991	7
FRENCH HOUSE CBL	T13N R12E, Sec 24 T13N R13E, Sec 12	C, E	G, I, J	1987-1991	100
LEONARDI FOREST HEALTH PROJECT	T13N R13E, Sec 2 T14N R13E, Sec 35	I		2004	19

LONG CANYON	T13N R12E, Sec 14, 16, 17, 21-24 T13N R13E, Sec 18-19	C	G, H, I, J	1985-1994	254
LOWER LONG TS	T13N R12E, Sec 13, 14, 21, 22 T13N R13E, Sec 7, 17-18	D		2001	206
PARSLEY CABLE	T13N R13E, Sec 12 T14N R13E, Sec 35-36		G	2002	7
RAILROAD TS	T13N R13E, Sec 2 T14N R13E, Sec 35		G, J	2002-2003	38
SAWPIT CABLE	T13N R12E, Sec 23-24	C	G	1997-2002	112
UNKNOWN	T13N R12E, Sec 13, 16, 17, 21-25 T13N R13E, Sec 1-2, 10-15, 18-23, 27-29, 32-33 T13N R14E, Sec 6 T14N R13E, Sec 25, 35-36 T14N R14E, Sec 31	A, B, C, D, E, F	G, H, I, J, K	1962-2003	14857
WALLACE CBL 93 BO	T13N R13E, Sec 10-11, 14-15, 28	B, C	J	1988	230
Description of General Objects and Effects for Past Activities					

Commercial and Non-commercial Harvest

Moderate to Intensive Harvest

A - Overstory removal cut (from advanced regeneration)

B - Patch clearcutting (EA/RN/FH)

C - Tractor or Rubber Tired Skidder - Stand clearcutting - Salvage Mortality, Stand clearcutting (w/res), Stand clearcutting, Cable - Stand Clearcutting(EA/RH/FH)

Low to Moderate Harvest

D - Commercial Thinning

E - Sanitation (salvage), Salvage cut (intermediate treatment, not regeneration) * Not all acres identified may have received treatment as large areas were identified for salvage treatments that only removed select trees across the area.

F - Precommercial thinning - individual or selected trees

Effects of Commercial and Non-Commercial Harvest Treatments

Regeneration Harvest had the general objective to favor development of desired species, and generally encourage long-lived seral species (ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and sugar pine)

Thinning Harvests had the general objective to stimulate growth of remaining trees, increase total yield, and utilize trees that are suppressed by crowded conditions. Thinning generally encourages more shade tolerant species such as white fir and cedar although selection for retention of desired species would favor those species persistence on the site.

Sanitation and Salvage cutting removed trees that would have otherwise contributed to snag levels within stands.

Planting

G - Fill-in planting without concurrent site preparation, Full planting without concurrent site preparation

Effects of Planting

Planting activities typically favored ponderosa pine, sugar pine, and Douglas-fir.

Effects of Other Vegetation Treatments and Animal Damage Control

H - Animal Damage Control for Reforestation

I - Area release and weeding, Individual tree release and weeding, Release or weeding need addition

J - Broadcast Burning - Covers a majority of the unit, Burning of Piled Material, Burning site preparation for planting, Mechanical site preparation for planting, Site preparation for planting

K - Piling of Fuels, Hand or Machine, Rearrangement of Fuels

Effects of Other Vegetation Treatments and Animal Damage Control

Site preparation, prescribed burning and area release treatments modified and delayed brush, grass, and forb composition within stands and encouraged tree growth for a limited time. The effect on species composition would have been an increase in seedling survival of desired species.

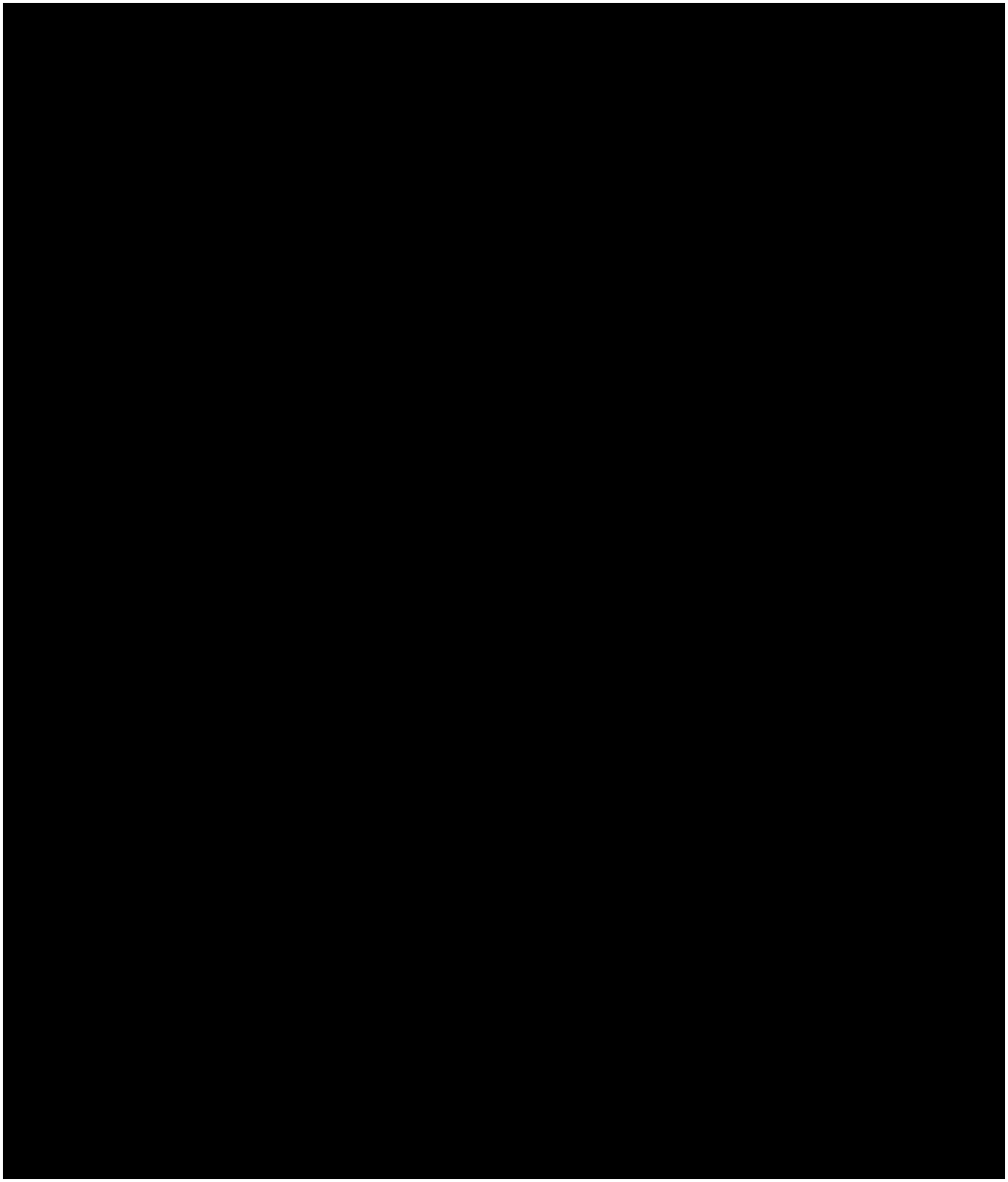

FIGURE C-2 BIG GRIZZLY PROJECT AREA HISTORY FOR THE WEST ½ OF THE PROJECT AREA

Assumptions and methods used in gathering private land information: Private land owners have no duty or obligation to report timber harvest activities to the Forest Service. Data in the following table was summarized from CAL FIRE's Forest Practice Geographical Information System (GIS) available for download at ftp://ftp.fire.ca.gov/forest. (4/7/2010)

TABLE A-2 ACTIVITIES ON PRIVATE LAND WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE BIG GRIZZLY PROJECT AREA SINCE 1995

Year	Location	Activity	Total Acres
1995	T13N R12E Sec 16, 17, 21	A, D	113
1996	T13N R13E Sec 17, 20	A, F	45
	T14N R13E Sec 35	A	54
1998	T13N R12E Sec 17	F	9
	T13N R13E Sec 9, 10, 21-22, 28	A, E	18
1999	T13N R13E Sec 23-24	D	108
2001	T13N R12E Sec 11	F	126
2002	T13N R12E Sec 10	A	11
2003	T13N R12E Sec 14-17, 21-24, 26-27	B, C, D, E	1082
2004	T13N R12E Sec 24-25	D	338
	T13N R13E Sec 3-4, 8-10, 15-21	B, D	2197
	T14N R13E Sec 24-26	C, E	654
	T14N R14E Sec 30	E	1
2005	T13N R12E Sec 3-4, 9-10	A, E, F	41
2006	T13N R13E Sec 3	A	86
	T14N R13E Sec 35	A	102
2007	T13N R12E Sec 11	A, B, C, F	497
2008	T13N R13E Sec 1 and 11	A, F	218

Commercial Harvest Treatments	Effects of Commercial Harvest Treatments
A – Clear Cut – Tractor or Rubber Tired Skidder B – Group Selection – Cable System, Tractor or Rubber Tired Skidder C – Sanitation Salvage – Helicopter, Tractor, or Rubber Tired Skidder D – Seed Tree Removal Cut – Tractor or Rubber Tired Skidder E – Shelterwood Seed Cut - Tractor/Cable Option F – Selection - Cable System, Tractor or Rubber Tired Skidder	Regeneration Harvest had the general objective to favor development of desired species, and generally encourage long-lived seral species (ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and sugar pine). Objectives could have also been economic. Thinning Harvests had the general objective to stimulate growth of remaining trees, increase total yield, and utilize trees that are suppressed by crowded conditions. Thinning generally encourages more shade tolerant species such as white fir and cedar although selection for retention of desired species would favor those species persistence on the site.